

5921 LOST AND FOUND WANTS appeared in the P.-D. during 1902.  
3118 was the number printed in the next largest want medium.

POST-DISPATCH GAIN OVER A YEAR AGO, 1058.

## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

THE ONLY ST. LOUIS NEWSPAPER WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY DISPATCHES.

TEN PAGES.

VOL. 55, NO. 165.

ST. LOUIS, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1903.

PRICE

In St. Louis, One Cent.  
Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.5 O'CLOCK EDITION  
COMPLETE MARKET REPORTS.

## CAST IN RIVER BY CHICKEN THIEF

Watchman Rescued as He Was Going Under for the Last Time.

## FIREMAN DICK CLARK WAS STEALING CHICKEN

Caught the Arresting Watchman About the Middle and Attempted Murder by Throwing Him Off the City of Chester.

Negro love for yellow-legged chickens almost cost Watchman Robert Harrington of the steamer City of Chester his life Monday morning.

He was beaten and thrown into the Mississippi by the would-be stealer of the chickens and only rescued by the providential presence of Policeman Fred Lane. This resourceful cop got together a gang of roustabouts and launching a boat, hauled the watchman out of the river, just as he was preparing to go under the third and last time.

Richard Clark is what is known as "a husky nigger." He lives on the City of Chester, and he lives at 262 Papin street, St. Louis. When the good ship ended its voyage the eye of the husky fireman rested lovingly on a coop of excellent fowls on the boiler deck. It was 6:30 a. m. when the boat tied up at the wharf.

The light was still dim.

But it was not so dim that the watchful eye of Watchman Harrington was not able to observe the fireman's big arms reaching into the coop.

Drop it," said the watchman.

The fireman did not do any dropping. On the contrary he proceeded to extract an exceptionally toothsome bullet.

The watchman drew his revolver and leveled it at Clark. The negro made a leap at the watchman and knocked the revolver from his hand.

They mixed up on the deck and the negro grasped the watchman around the middle and bore him to the rail. He swung him over and let him drop kersip into the water.

The members of the Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association will attend the funeral of John Klein.

John Klein was born in Laschen, Bohemia, 68 years ago. He lived in America 24 years.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Anna Klein, he leaves five children and five stepchildren, who regarded him as their own father because of his kindness to them.

One of them, John Meseck, member of the fourth Cavalry Band, came all the way from his home in Fort Riley, Kan., to attend the funeral. Another, W. J. Meseck, came from Cape Girardeau. The other children are: Mary, Joseph, Emilie, Annie, Frank, W. M. Meseck, Joseph and Julia Meseck.

Besides being a member of the Musicians' Union, Mr. Klein had membership in All Council No. 1, Legion of Honor and the Duetscher Oesterreichischer Unterstutzungs Verein.

## COLDER WEATHER TUESDAY

Storm Out in Rockies That Is Headed Straight for St. Louis, Says Hyatt.

Straight from the Rocky Mountains is a storm that is pretty certain to arrive in St. Louis before morning, bringing rain or snow. The temperature will drop, but Dr. Hyatt is uncertain whether it will go low enough to cause snow. The storm is a veritable blizzard in the West. At Miles City, Mont., is another storm of the same intensity that produced a temperature of 18 below zero, which is the coldest weather in the United States today. The official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity is:

Fair, colder Monday night, with rain or snow Tuesday.

Chicago, New York and Washington are all enjoying mild weather. Rains are prevailing in nearly all parts of the South.

Fun for P.-D. NEWSIES TONIGHT

Boys From the West and North Ends Will See a Special Show at the Zoo.

Post-Dispatch newsmen from the west and north end of town will visit the Zoo Monday night as guests of the Post-Dispatch. The south and boys will be shown the wonders of the "newsies" treat their pet newsies will be given a special show.

Every effort will be made to give the Post-Dispatch merchants a great time.

## MARRIED ON EXPRESS TRAIN

Mr. Young and Miss Colley, Starting Single, Arrive in St. Louis a Married Couple.

David S. Young, prosperous farmer of Salem township, Marion County, Ill., and Miss Rosa E. Colley of Sandoval, Ill., were married Sunday morning on a Baltimore & Ohio train traveling at a speed of 30 miles an hour.

The ceremony was performed by Elder J. H. G. Brinkerhoff of Salem, Ill., while Conductor T. S. McFerrin and other members of the train crew were witnesses.

Miss Colley met Mr. Young at Salem early Sunday morning. By appointment Elder Brinkerhoff met them at the station.

When the train from Vincennes pulled in at 7:30 the trio stepped aboard.

As soon as the train started again Mr. Young and Miss Colley stood side by side in the aisle of one of the coaches and Elder Brinkerhoff prepared to conduct the nuptial ceremony. The rumbling of the wheels and the roaring of the big engine furnished the bridal music.

The knot was tied with all possible speed and the elder quit the train at the next station and returned to Salem to conduct his regular Sunday morning services.

Mr. Young and his bride came to St. Louis and registered at a hotel. They will spend their honeymoon in this city.

## KING EDWARD SUDDENLY ILL

English Monarch, Seized With a "Feverish Cold," Postpones His Visit to Chatsworth.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra were to have gone on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire this afternoon, but their departure was postponed at the last minute, the reason being given that the King was suffering from a feverish cold.

He was planting trees at noon and appeared then to be in excellent health and spirits.

Shortly after the King's return to the castle, telegram was sent to the Duke of Devonshire, saying that the King had a cold and that Sir Francis Laking, the King's physician, considered it unsafe for him to travel today.

The royal train has been ordered to be in readiness tomorrow in the hope that the King will be able to carry out his intention of visiting the duke and duchess.

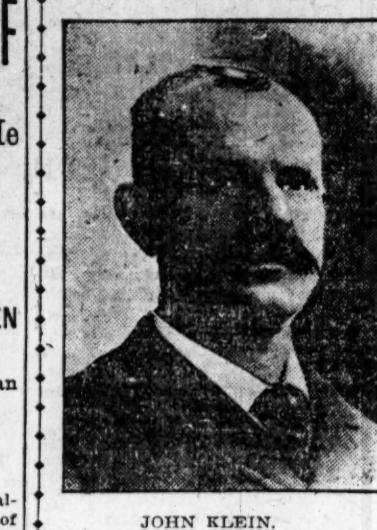
The Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark left Windsor for Sandringham, where the King is, during the afternoon.

King Edward's illness that nearly terminated fatally after an operation was performed on him and caused the postponement of the coronation, also started with a "feverish cold."

After he had rallied, it was announced that another operation would have to be performed later. It was not undertaken at that time because the King was too weak.

It is feared that the symptoms now manifested may be the result of the condition anticipated by the surgeons when they made that announcement.

## DESIRED BAND AT FUNERAL



JOHN KLEIN.

## LIVED 15 YEARS ON RAW GRAINS

Joseph William Sheppard Was Student of Brahmanism With Price and Niedlet.

## WIFE THE DAUGHTER OF DR. LUDWIG BAUER, ST. LOUIS

While Husband Was Investigating the "Higher Life" Mrs. Sheppard Maintained Herself by Teaching Singing—Buried by His Family.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Merely a formality will be the inquest into the death of Joseph William Sheppard, whose monomania for attaining absolute spiritual enfranchisement through denying himself even the physical satisfaction of food led to his death from starvation.

Mr. Sheppard was buried yesterday in Woodlawn Cemetery by his son and two daughters, who hurried here from Atlantic City when informed of their father's death. Though the gentlest of men, whose Brahmanistic beliefs allowed him to harbor no unkindly thought nor the utterance of a harsh word, Mr. Sheppard was not happy in his family relations.

Neither his wife nor his children were in sympathy with his absorption in the purely spiritual aspect of things and his peculiar aversion to cooked food, which was an outgrowth of his Brahmanistic belief.

Dr. Julian Thomas, who was with Mr. Sheppard when he died and enjoyed his confidence, said that for fifteen years Mr. Sheppard had subsisted entirely upon uncooked grains. His principal diet was raw rice. Latterly he had almost entirely given up the use of food, and though warned by Dr. Thomas that he would die if he persisted in refusing food. Two days ago Dr. Thomas said Sheppard tried to prove that he could live without food and almost died. Mr. Sheppard was said by friends who knew him in the West to have been interested in oriental philosophy with his friends, Celus Price and Dr. J. C. Niedlet of St. Louis, both of whom disappeared completely for several years and were said to have gone to India to become disciples of Buddha. They returned after many years, but to this day have never uttered a syllable that would reveal where they had been in their mysterious wanderings.

In 1873 Mr. Sheppard, who was a native of England, married in St. Louis a daughter of Dr. Ludwig Bauer, one of the most noted physicians in the Mississippi valley.

She was an educated woman and a singer of note. When Mr. Sheppard, who has been an inventor, became absorbed in the pursuit of the "higher life," he neglected his business and very often disappeared for prolonged periods from his home. Mrs. Sheppard maintained herself by teaching singing, and was assisted by her daughters in concert work. Finally Mrs. Sheppard and her family came to New York, where her brother, Otto Bauer, had entered the insurance business under a partnership with A. Dudley Bristol, at 123 Broadway.

In 1901 Mrs. Sheppard secured a divorce from her husband, and ten days later married Dr. Ludwig Bauer, one of the most noted physicians in the Mississippi valley.

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**FE BROTHERS ARRESTED.**  
Charged With Stabbing William Walsh at Twelfth and Biddle. James, John and Thomas Matisson, three brothers, were arrested Sunday night charged with the stabbing of William Walsh on Twelfth and Nineteenth street, who was out on an afternoon at Twelfth and Biddle streets that night. Walsh was stabbed in the left breast and leg. His wounds are not serious. Walsh states that he was attacked without provocation.

## RHEUMATISM

Tortures, Cripples and Deforms.

Rheumatism does not treat all alike. Some suffer torture from the very beginning, the attack being so sudden, sharp and disastrous that they are made helpless cripples in a few days, while others feel only occasional twitches of pain in the knees, ankles, elbows and wrists, or the muscles of the legs, arms, back or neck; but this treacherous disease is only traveling by slower stages. The acid poisons are all the while accumulating in the blood, and muscles and joints are filling with corroding, acidic matter, and when the disease tightens its grip and strikes with full force, no constitution is strong enough to withstand its fearful blows, and its victims are crippled and deformed, or are literally worn out by constant pain. Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid or some other irritating poison in the blood, and this is the cause of every variety and form of this dread disease. External remedies do not reach the blood, consequently do no lasting good.

S. S. goes directly into the circulation and attacks the disease itself. The acid poisons that cause the inflammation, soreness and swelling are neutralized and the blood purified and cleansed of all irritating matter, and nothing is left in the circulation to produce other attacks. S. S. being a vegetable remedy does not impair the digestion or general health like alkali and potash remedies, but builds up and invigorates the entire system, and at the same time makes a thorough and permanent cure of Rheumatism.

White for our free book on Rheumatism, THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.



"Going through" trousers. Your wife's husband is a pretty fair sort of a chap, but he certainly does "go through" trousers, doesn't he?

What's the odds when he can come here today or any day this week and get a pair of our splendid \$9.00 trousers for \$7.50?

And the last week of The Get-Busy Sale is also making \$35.00 suits for \$25.

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W. A. BEANT.

W. A.

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The Kaiser will scarcely find material in Venezuela for the new battle hymn he had thought of writing.

Bank robbers, whether inside or outside the banks, will have to be given the full extent of the law in Missouri.

Since that United States Supreme Court decision, people with domestic blizzards will not go to North Dakota so much.

The grandjury recommends a periodical investigation of public offices. Is it wise for the lightning to give notice of its coming?

There is hardly any indication that Washington's birthday anniversary will dawn upon any great thing accomplished in the present session of Congress.

## THE GRANDJURY'S WORK.

The grandjury practically accomplished one reform which has been the subject of repeated recommendations in the past. The minor criminal cases which have hitherto hampered the grandjury and consumed time which should be given to more important work will be handled in the Court of Criminal Correction. This plan, which was found to be entirely feasible and was accepted by Judge Ryan and Circuit Attorney Folk, will not only relieve the grandjury, but it will increase the usefulness of the Court of Criminal Correction.

The accomplishment of the change shows what can be done under existing laws if public officers realize their responsibilities and apply energy and thought to their work.

The suggestions with regard to changing the methods of book-keeping in the criminal courts by devising a good system of accounting and crediting should be acted upon at once. The reforms suggested in this would probably bring about the good results which the grandjury found to have been accomplished by the Post-Dispatch's counsel to change the compensation of fee offices from the fee to the salary system. These recommendations are good and should be acted upon. The habit of treating grandjury reports as perfunctory documents to be shelved without practical action is responsible for the continuation of many evils in the municipality. The pointing out of an abuse should be signal for its correction.

The protest against sacrificing Carr Park for public baths is well taken. The Post-Dispatch has repeatedly urged that this small but necessary breathing spot should be preserved for its present use. There are plenty of vacant lots on which the proposed baths could be erected. Instead of wiping out the last of the small downtown parks, it should be the aim of citizens and the municipal authorities to increase their number. The public meeting to be held to voice this protest should make it evident that Carr Park must not be built upon for any purpose. It is little enough for the thousands who go to enjoy a breath of air and a glimpse of greenery there.

## FUND FOR THE SAENGERFEST.

Preparations are being made to hold the thirty-first National Saengerfest in St. Louis next June. This musical festival will be the biggest of this kind ever held in the United States. It will last four days and will be participated in by all the three great saengerbundes. The grand choruses of thousands of voices by famous singers will be an attraction for St. Louis that will bring thousands of visitors from all parts of the country.

To assure the holding of the Saengerfest here, it is proposed to complete the fund of \$50,000 for estimated expenses. A part of this fund has been raised, and the World's Fair has offered the use of the Liberal Arts building for the festival. As the Post-Dispatch has pointed out, subscribers to the fund will have a part of their subscriptions returned to them in the shape of admission tickets, and may receive the balance from the profits of the festival.

St. Louis must have this festival. The fund must be raised. It will repay itself amply, in the shape of a unique and unparalleled musical treat.

There seems to be more need to protect the President's bodyguards than to protect the President.

## WOMEN AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

Statistics recently published by Bryn Mawr College go to show that higher education and marriage are not necessarily opposed.

Of the graduates of Bryn Mawr only 30.8 per cent are teaching, while 24.4 per cent are married. In 1898 39 per cent were engaged in teaching, and this was a decline from the number of former years.

It must be borne in mind that the alumnae are most of them young women, some of them very young. It is fair to assume that these will, during the next few years, raise the percentage considerably.

It is said that a change is taking place in the motives which propose a college education for women.

Formerly girls sought the higher education that they might fit themselves for professional work.

Now the number is large and increasing, of those who go to college to get the best intellectual training, believing that such training fits them for life.

The change marks progress. Women must, in these days, learn to do something in particular. But they must not for a moment forget that a well-rounded character is better than special skill.

An A. J. Hopkins presidential boom has been started in Illinois. The Aurora Borealis is bound to shine.

## TAXATION AND DEBT.

The large assessment of personal property in New York is being steadily reduced by "swearing off."

Mr. J. P. Morgan, who was assessed for \$900,000, is willing to pay on \$400,000, but says that is \$400,000 more than it ought to be.

Mr. Morgan says that he has some goods and chattels, "but the value of them is exceeded by my indebtedness. I am constantly borrowing large amounts of money, millions in fact, and my debts now exceed whatever I am liable for on chattels."

Nobody will question the fact of Mr. Morgan's huge indebtedness, but can he justly plead it against his liability for taxes on personal belongings?

In his view is the right one no man engaged in large business need pay anything at all on his personal property. The whole structure of modern business rests upon borrowing. Credit is the breath of financial life. But when a financier floats a loan for a railroad or a combine, does the very small personal liability, in which there is a yet more trifling hazard, absolve him from his obligations to the community? If so, the burden of the state will fall upon those least able to bear it.

Up in New England they have an idea that Mr. Roosevelt is packing the supreme court in the interest of the colonial policy.

## RAILWAY WRECKS AND COCAINE.

Is it mere coincidence that two disastrous railroad wrecks, one in New Jersey and the other in Arizona, occurred on the same day? And that these were accompanied by three trolley smashups in St. Louis?

Perhaps so, but according to the Chicago grandjury, on the advice of physicians, the cocaine habit is at the bottom of many of these accidents, and the state's attorney is investigating the subject. Considerable evidence tending to prove this theory was recovered by the grandjury.

This is certainly suggestive. No class of men feel the terrible strain of life so much as railroad engineers and motormen. They must be always alert, always cool headed and their nerves should be fortified by perfect health against the shocks which come with every turn of the wheels.

Is it true that railway employees whose nerves are worn and tried by their exacting duties resort to cocaine or other stimulants for artificial support?

Whether or not the belief is well founded, it should suggest to

railroad companies a more rigid inquiry into the qualifications of the men they employ.

All railroad companies prohibit the use of liquor. Some will not allow employees to use tobacco while on duty. The liquor and tobacco habits can readily be discovered, but it is very difficult to detect cocaine and other sinister drugs. And the utmost vigilance is required to prevent the employment of "hounds" if any such try to take service or become victims after their employment.

The process of selection should be even more exacting than that of nature herself. No man is fit to undertake such duties who cannot show a clean bill of physical and moral health. Railroad employees are in the public service and the companies fall short of their duty to the public if they do not exercise the utmost care in selecting them.

The grandjury in its report reiterates and emphasizes the condemnation by the Post-Dispatch of the conditions existing in eleemosynary institutions of the city. It pronounces them a "foul disgrace to our community and to humanity." St. Louis cannot afford to let this indictment stand, even for a time. There must be energetic action to remove the foul disgrace by changing the conditions. Emergency action is necessary.

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THE PRIMARY AMENDMENT.

The proposed amendment to the primary law do exactly what ought not to be done. They remove the choice of candidates still further from the people and invest machine party leaders with yet more power.

The object of all primary laws is to give the people an opportunity to control party nominations. The present law in Missouri fails far short of this object since the provision for direct nomination by the people at the primaries is not obligatory, but a mere permission.

But these amendments propose the repeal of the permission and invest the party committee with full power to choose "delegations" for which the voter must blindly and helplessly vote. He must choose between them, and the choice is often between evils.

The tendency of public sentiment is all towards the free exercise of power by the Democracy. The end to be attained is the popular nomination as well as election of candidates by the people without the interference, obstruction or dictation of party bosses.

The proposal in question is a step backward. Instead of widening, it narrows the scope of the primary. Instead of repealing this pernicious provision of the present law it should be made obligatory. Then, and not till then, will the people enjoy the right which is theirs, and the power of the machine be broken.

In this matter the word is "forward," not "backward." The primary law should be strengthened by making it more nearly embody the principle of the primary and by protecting the votes. Any other course would merely tie the people's hands yet more firmly, and to that extent strengthen the machine.

Baron von Sternberg should be taken at his word. His announcement that the Kaiser has no ulterior motives in the Venezuelan business will be accepted at its face value by good-tempered Americans. That Williams approves the Monroe doctrine and considers it a "peacemaker" may not be taken without reasoning, but it is reassuring. The baron seems to be one of the new-fashioned diplomats who try to be frank and not sanguine. He makes a good impression on his arrival. It is hoped that he can clear up what appears to be a wanton misunderstanding. Actions speak louder than words.

Whatever the groundhog may do, the February weather of 1901 is scarcely likely to be a repetition of that of February of last year, which was a month of severe cold. The first pleasant day did not arrive until the 21st. The mercury fell to four, five and six degrees below zero on different days, and on the 21st and the 28th it stood at 5 and 6 above.

The armory of the First Regiment is to bear no more the clash of resounding arms. From an arsenal of war it is to become a great furniture warehouse, suggestive, perhaps, of matrimonial strife, but not of bloodshed and death. The dove of peace will permanently roost upon the armory of 21 years.

The New Jersey building at the World's Fair is to be a reproduction of Washington's headquarters at Morristown, and the Iowa building will be a reproduction of the Iowa capitol. Every state building should be made especially interesting in one way or another.

The yeoman is a twentieth century product which cannot be soon disposed of. If train robbers are to be hanged, something severe may be found for him. The safety of country banks is a necessity which calls for the most effective measures.

The New York Central has recently put a train through from Albany to Buffalo in 25 minutes. The distance is 302 miles. Of course, it wasn't a freight train. What the country needs just now is lightning freight delivery.

In the past week four horses have been required for pulling a load on some of the country roads. With facts like this before us it is not difficult to perceive the economy of good roads.

By the will recently filed in the probate court taking away from a husband his wife's property in case of his second marriage, it is again made clear that when a woman will she will.

Mr. Jefferson would be greatly surprised to hear that any member of a Jefferson club had ever taken part in any scheme of fraudulent naturalization.

One of the Sunday pulpits subjects was "Sins Against Children." No pulpit, however, and no newspaper can give complete publicity to all of these.

POST-DISPATCH SNAP SHOTS.

The bad man who does not seek to lead others astray is half good.

Perhaps the chump who whistles on the street cars is trying to frit.

St. Louis can supply Indians or Indian supplies with equal facility.

The molasses-fed horse may greatly improve the quality of European sausages.

An order to move from a landlord is as potent to a tenant as an order from a war lord.

Notwithstanding the comparative mildness of the winter, the heat-your-house-with-one-economy-store idea has gained ground.

If the Chicago stockyards are so bad that they make red Indians faint, there seems to be a theme for the humanitarian and the vegetarian.

A small snake was found in an Indiana egg which a woman had broken for a cake. Was here an attempt of Nature to re-instate a reptile in a hen or rooster?

Some Harvard initiates are described as so disgusting that they would not bear printing. It may be that the young man who cannot go to college is more fortunate than one who can.

It is said that a change is taking place in the motives which propose a college education for women.

Formerly girls sought the higher education that they might fit themselves for professional work.

Now the number is large and increasing, of those who go to college to get the best intellectual training, believing that such training fits them for life.

The change marks progress. Women must, in these days, learn to do something in particular. But they must not for a moment forget that a well-rounded character is better than special skill.

An A. J. Hopkins presidential boom has been started in Illinois. The Aurora Borealis is bound to shine.

TAXATION AND DEBT.

The large assessment of personal property in New York is being steadily reduced by "swearing off."

Mr. J. P. Morgan, who was assessed for \$900,000, is willing to pay on \$400,000, but says that is \$400,000 more than it ought to be.

Mr. Morgan says that he has some goods and chattels, "but the value of them is exceeded by my indebtedness. I am constantly borrowing large amounts of money, millions in fact, and my debts now exceed whatever I am liable for on chattels."

Nobody will question the fact of Mr. Morgan's huge indebtedness, but can he justly plead it against his liability for taxes on personal belongings?

In his view is the right one no man engaged in large business need pay anything at all on his personal property. The whole structure of modern business rests upon borrowing. Credit is the breath of financial life. But when a financier floats a loan for a railroad or a combine, does the very small personal liability, in which there is a yet more trifling hazard, absolve him from his obligations to the community? If so, the burden of the state will fall upon those least able to bear it.

Up in New England they have an idea that Mr. Roosevelt is packing the supreme court in the interest of the colonial policy.

RAILWAY WRECKS AND COCAINE.

Is it mere coincidence that two disastrous railroad wrecks, one in New Jersey and the other in Arizona, occurred on the same day? And that these were accompanied by three trolley smashups in St. Louis?

Perhaps so, but according to the Chicago grandjury, on the advice of physicians, the cocaine habit is at the bottom of many of these accidents, and the state's attorney is investigating the subject. Considerable evidence tending to prove this theory was recovered by the grandjury.

This is certainly suggestive. No class of men feel the terrible strain of life so much as railroad engineers and motormen. They must be always alert, always cool headed and their nerves should be fortified by perfect health against the shocks which come with every turn of the wheels.

Is it true that railway employees whose nerves are worn and tried by their exacting duties resort to cocaine or other stimulants for artificial support?

Whether or not the belief is well founded, it should suggest to

railroad companies a more rigid inquiry into the qualifications of the men they employ.

All railroad companies prohibit the use of liquor. Some will

not allow employees to use tobacco while on duty. The liquor and tobacco habits can readily be discovered, but it is very difficult to detect cocaine and other sinister drugs. And the utmost vigilance is required to prevent the employment of "hounds" if any such try to take service or become victims after their em

ployment.

The process of selection should be even more exacting than that of nature herself. No man is fit to undertake such duties who cannot show a clean bill of physical and moral health. Railroad employees are in the public service and the companies fall short of their duty to the public if they do not exercise the utmost care in selecting them.

The grandjury in its report reiterates and emphasizes the condemnation by the Post-Dispatch of the conditions existing in eleemosynary institutions of the city. It pronounces them a "foul disgrace to our community and to humanity." St. Louis cannot afford to let this indictment stand, even for a time. There must be energetic action to remove the foul disgrace by changing the conditions. Emergency action is necessary.

Bank robbers, whether inside or outside the banks, will have to be given the full extent of the law in Missouri.

Since that United States Supreme Court decision, people with domestic blizzards will not go to North Dakota so much.

The grandjury recommends a periodical investigation of public offices. Is it wise for the lightning to give notice of its coming?

There is hardly any indication that Washington's birthday anniversary will dawn upon any great thing accomplished in the present session of Congress.

THE GRANDJURY'S WORK.

The grandjury practically accomplished one reform which has been the subject of repeated recommendations in the past.

The minor criminal cases which have hitherto hampered the grandjury and consumed time which should be given to more important work will be handled in the Court of Criminal Correction.

This plan, which was found to be entirely feasible and was accepted by Judge Ryan and Circuit Attorney Folk, will not only relieve the grandjury, but it will increase the usefulness of the Court of Criminal Correction.

The accomplishment of the change shows what can be done under existing laws if public officers realize their responsibilities and apply energy and thought to their work.

The suggestions with regard to changing the methods of book-keeping in the criminal courts by devising a good system of accounting and crediting should be acted upon at once. The reforms suggested in this would probably bring about the good results which the grandjury found to have been accomplished by the Post-Dispatch's counsel to change the compensation of fee offices from the fee to the salary system. These recommendations are good and should be acted upon. The habit of treating grandjury reports as perfunctory documents to be shelved without practical action is responsible for the continuation of many evils in the municipality. The pointing out of an abuse should be signal for its correction.

But these amendments propose the repeal of the permission and invest the party committee with full power to choose "delegations" for which the voter must blindly and helplessly vote. He must choose between them, and the choice is often between evils.

The process of selection should be even more exacting than that of nature herself. No man is fit to undertake such duties who cannot show a clean bill of physical and moral health. Railroad employees are in the public service and the companies fall short of their duty to the public if they do not exercise the utmost care in selecting them.

The grandjury in its report

## RACING

RECEIVER WANTED  
FOR KINLOCH?

## BASEBALL

BROWNS VS. PIRATES  
A 1903 POSSIBILITY

## BILLIARDS

BALK LINE TOURNEY  
STARTS TONIGHT

## SPORT

KINLOCH TRACK  
FACES TROUBLE

Sippy Insists on Protection of His  
Stock Interests Under Mort-  
gage Sale.

Kinloch racetrack, with every prospect of a successful meeting in front of it, is also looking into the countenance of trouble.

The aforesaid countenance bears the name of J. Sippy, and the form of disturbance that is reflected in the features of this well-known bookmaker is enough to make the Chew-Lucas combination pause.

Kinloch, in fact, is confronting a receivership, and J. Chippy is the man who may launch the blow. A meeting will be held to-day between the attorney of Messrs. Sippy and Lucas to decide on hostilities or peace.

Action must have to be taken quickly, as the Kinloch Jockey Club has an engagement to be sold at public auction and to buy itself in next Saturday at 10 a.m.

Mr. Sippy, who holds stock purchased and paid for, objects to the placing on an equal footing with himself of stockholders who hold the stock of the Kinloch shares. Mr. Sippy furthermore states that there has never been an accounting of the receipts from the profits of the track, and that there is also of the opinion that if an attempt is made to freeze him out Saturday he will have an official inspection of the books.

Sippy voiced his views in the presence of Chew and Lucas and the result was an arrangement to meet.

The sale of Saturday will be under a mortgage on \$26,000 worth of stock, now in possession of a bank. Sippy wants a redistribution of the stock when the mortgage is bought in.

If Sippy and the Lucas combination can agree on their differences, there is small doubt that Kinloch will start the local racing year with the most successful meeting in its history.

Dr. W. H. Rexford, the local veterinarian, who returned from New Orleans Saturday, says that horsemen there are eager to buy stock, open up new tracks ready and willing to start their stables. As soon as the management of the Kinloch track is settled and the club's meeting assured, he states that applications will pour in from the South, requesting stable room.

Frank Carr, it is likely, will get an opportunity to make up for Kinloch, in default of the Fair Grounds patronage, as told in the Post-Dispatch last week.

Judge Sharkey, who will be the high man at Kinloch, always supports the every thing goes well in the turbulent career of that place during the next season, states that he is disposed to let the general system, yet the stockholders of the club appear to be in favor of it. The chance of Frank Carr's inventive career therefore leads to the purchase of his machine. If it works it will probably put the starter out of business, or retain him for the purpose of pressing an electric button.

## STABLE PAYS DIVIDENDS.

Durnell & Herd Horses Are Heavily  
in Money.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—The Durnell & Herd stable is the winning one at New Orleans this season by long odds. Up to the present it has earned \$7000 more than the second winning string, that of James Arthur, and with Scotch Plaid figured in (Scotch Plaid belongs to Mrs. Durnell), in the lead.

Fifty-one owners have won \$1000 or over, as follows: Durnell & Herd, \$16,515; James Arthur, \$8,839; Albert Simons, \$7,802; S. C. Mathews, \$4,000; H. H. Durnell, \$3,000; G. Morton, \$1,065; Edward Corrigan, \$3,311; H. Durnham, \$2,611; Mrs. M. Goldthwaite, \$2,478; H. Arthur, \$2,730; John W. Schor, \$2,267; R. Walden & Son, \$2,100; W. H. Fizer & Co., \$2,000; F. C. Co., \$2,772; J. A. Kyle, \$2,758; Mrs. C. E. Durnell, \$2,633; W. H. Fizer & Co., \$2,626; C. Johnson & Co., \$2,250; W. H. Fizer & Co., \$2,246; James O'Byrne, \$2,062; W. H. Fizer & Co., \$2,002; Hetheld & Ownby, \$1,832; V. Hughes & Co., \$1,864; R. M. Westerfield, \$1,838; Frank Foster, \$1,800; W. S. C. Hart, \$1,605; H. Oxnard, \$1,703; H. H. Durnell, \$1,656; Harry Berthomer, \$1,650; C. R. Ellison, \$1,630; M. L. Hyman, \$1,775; W. L. Lansing, \$1,651; F. C. Co., \$1,628; W. H. Fizer & Co., \$1,614; J. N. Strode, \$1,287; R. Dealy, \$1,271; C. McCafferty & Co., \$1,288; J. Walden, \$1,250; P. C. Morris, \$1,220; W. H. Fizer, \$1,236; H. G. Green, \$1,180; W. H. Fizer & Co., \$1,169; G. Morton, \$1,065; L. B. Kahn & Co., \$1,075; J. W. Berthomer, \$1,073; C. Harvey, \$1,077; F. C. Kyle, \$1,055; S. C. Mathews, \$1,020; E. J. Fizer & Co., \$1,020; S. C. Lowe & Hocken, \$1,040; P. J. Nolan, \$1,032; Mrs. E. Harris, \$1,000.

Poling is the standing to Monday of the leading New Orleans jockeys:

Jockeye. First, Second, Third, Un-  
known. Gannon ... 28 22 17 54  
Pulfer ... 34 23 28 45  
Buchen ... 29 25 18 43  
Heigson ... 21 20 21 93  
Roth ... 14 13 12 42  
W. Hicks ... 15 12 10 71  
Hoar ... 14 13 9 71  
J. Winkfield ... 13 13 7 18

The poor bookmakers are still suffering at New Orleans. By this time most of them must be in extremities, but strange to relate, Riley, the only one who has gone to the wall so far.

The deduced St. Louis aspect of the bettor's strike attracts the attention of all visitors, who are from the group of Mound City, Charlie Cella, Dore, Silver, Johnnie Flynn, Jimmie Jackson, Paul Hoffman, and the like. Gazzola and Fred, St. Louis pencilers doing duty here now. They are all complaining of losing money, but their imaginations are morbid.

The weights for the Brooklyn and Suburban handicap were issued Monday. The entry of Gold Heels does not appear as having been allowed a weight, the steward of the Eastern Jockey Club, however, was the handicap horse of the country, and proved it by defeating the best in the land. With McChesney, he is a horse that would not suffer for the sins of his owner.

That this grand horse should be refused a chance to compete on any grounds whatever provided he is able to compete, appears to be a misfortune.

His injury, was the handicap horse of the country, and proved it by defeating the best in the land. With McChesney, he is a horse that would not suffer for the sins of his owner.

In default of Gold Heels, Himes is made to carry the load in the eastern handicap, 128 being the mark.

Practically the same field is nominated to run in both the Brooklyn and Suburban, and the entries for the weights are as follows: Himes, 128; Advance Guard, 125; Blues, 123; Maj. Daingerfield, 122; Col. Bill, 121; F. C. Kyle, 119; Herold, 118; Masterson, 117; McChesney, 116; Irish Lad, 115; and Bessie Spahr with 106.

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BILLY VAN SCORES  
IN A NEW COMEDY

Billy Van seems to have made a good move when he switched from vaudeville to comedy. He is a better comedian than a monologist. From the box-office viewpoint, at the Grand yesterday, the change would also seem to be a satisfactory one.

"Bolivar" "Busy Day" could not have been more appropriately named. The piece is constructed of pure vaudeville material, on a foundation of nonsensical comedy, and busy Bolivar is kept so every minute, dashing out a bunch of trouble to everybody.

Van, of course, plays Bolivar, a lawyer's son, who was born in the tropics. He is Obadiah's offspring, a country postmaster-grocer, and thereafter manages to keep mischievous trouble in a boisterous way. The most laughable scene of all is when the grocery shelves, tipped them over and scattered half a carload of canned goods and other merchandise around the stage with a crash.

Soubrette Nellie O'Neill, as Primrose Oatfield, is the same lively, pretty Nellie of some days ago, and the scenes of the two and Patsy don't do in the way of bombarding most of the principals with loaves of cotton bread and divers and sundry vegetables. The girls, of course, are the best. Nellie possesses a voice and the folks on the less side of the footlights appreciated her vocal selections, one of which finished with a number of "I'm sorry" and "I'm sorry" and springs. An accomplishment some might call remarkable, considering this sprightly lady's age.

"Bolivar" "Busy Day" is jammed full of more or less tuneful numbers, nearly all of which gained large chunks of applause. "I'm Sorry" is the best. "That's the Kind of a Girl She Was" is Patsy, Primrose and company, were about the most catchy ones.

Van's "Busy Day" is a jolly and well-trained chorus, and the new comedy is, perhaps, funnier than some of its bill-board posters would indicate.

The Castle Square Opera Company will open its engagement at the Central Theater tomorrow in all probability with Miss Norwood as Leonora, Mr. Sheehan as Manrico and Miss Lavelle as Azucena. The company reached the city last evening. At the Century last night "The Prince of Pilsen" was the banner engagement of the season.

"Ben Hur" will begin the second week of its engagement at the Olympic, opening with an attempt to fill the auditorium afternoon and evening of last week, indicating what may be expected the balance of the engagement.

"Lost River" found its way to Havlin's this season and the performances given yesterday were about as pleasing as those of the other plays given in the higher priced houses on previous seasons.

Lottie Briscoe in the new Ora and she is quite a good one who has been given her head in fact. It may be that she can ride a bicycle even better than some of the others. Elwood Bostwick is the new Bostwick.

The play is of the kind that ought to have gone to Havlin's the first season it was produced, as it is certain that it is not with the exception of the performances yesterday. A big week is promised.

The Rice and Burton's big extravaganza company opened at the Standard yesterday and gave two lively burlesque entertainments to two large houses. It is a good show, and the Rice and Burton's and the Eshier sisters, St. Louis girls, were the feature of the performance. Their work is of a most artistic order.

Next Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock Charles Galloway will give the fourth in his series of six organ recitals of the season, 1902-03, at the auditorium. Mr. Galloway will play Alex. Gullman's seventh sonata, a work that has just been published and dedicated to Mr. Galloway. Mr. and Mrs. George C. Carrie will assist at the recital.

WEIL'S BAND GAVE  
A FINE CONCERT

Bandmaster Weil, the Sons of the Mississippi Valley, give the fifth of the series of concerts in the Odeon yesterday to more than 2000 listeners. It was noticeable at the door that the crowd was earlier in gathering than usual and when Mr. Weil made his appearance standing room was at a premium. His manner of conducting, enthused as he was by the big and interested gathering, seemed more free than on the previous Sunday, and in consequence his men held him with a greater swing as he led them through such intricate compositions as the Tell Over.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the  
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

HUMPHREY TOLD YOU TO WAIT FOR  
DID YOU WAIT? THIS SALETHIS IS THE GREATEST CHANCE YOU'LL EVER GET AS LONG AS YOU LIVE!  
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Only about fifteen days more to sell our enormous stock—out of business in fifteen days. Prices below will show reductions unheard of before. Every dollar's worth of our New Spring Goods must go—everything must go, office fixtures and store fixtures as well. Tomorrow morning we commence the greatest sale ever heard of in St. Louis. Sorry we had to close today, but it was necessary in order to arrange and mark down stock. YOU'LL BE WELL PAID TO BE PROMPT. COME EARLY.

## MEN'S SPRING AND WINTER SUITS.

Men's new Spring Suits, very latest styles; also Winter Suits, reduced from \$28 and \$30 to...	<b>\$12.75</b>
\$25.00 Suits reduced to.....	<b>\$11.75</b>
\$20.00 Suits reduced to.....	<b>\$9.75</b>
\$14.00 and \$15.00 Suits reduced to.....	<b>\$5.75</b>
Men's Wool Crash Suits (Coats and Trousers), reduced from \$15.00 to.....	<b>\$7.75</b>
Wool Crash Norfolk Suits reduced from \$16.00 and \$18.00 to <b>\$9.75</b> . Little early, but it will pay you to buy and lay aside.	

## BOYS' SHIRTS AND SHIRT WAISTS.

Boys' Shirts, reduced from \$1.50 and \$2 to.....	<b>.59c</b>
Also \$1.25 Shirts, reduced to.....	<b>.39c</b>
Boys' \$1.00 and \$1.50 Shirt Waists, reduced to.....	<b>.19c</b>
Young Men's Suits, reduced from \$14 and \$15 to.....	<b>\$6.75 and \$7.75</b>
Young Men's \$22, \$24 and \$25 Suits, reduced to.....	<b>\$10.75</b>

Remember Every Suit and Overcoat in Our Stock is All Wool—You'll Find No Cheap Hand-Me-Downs—We Never Handle That Kind.

A WORD OF WARNING--DON'T MISS THIS SALE!

**F. W. HUMPHREY CLOTHING CO.** Cor. Pine and Broadway.

## SUNDAY OPENINGS AT VARIOUS THEATERS LARGELY COMEDY



## BIGGEST ST. LOUIS FUNERAL

Many Street Cars Will Be Needed for Attendance at Obsequies of Frank Hackemeier.

It is expected that the funeral of Frank Hackemeier, late superintendent of the German Protestant Orphan's Home, St. Charles Rock road, will be one of the most largely attended funerals ever held in St. Louis.

It is believed that thirty or forty street cars will be needed, in addition to what carriages may be had, to get friends to and from the institution. Mr. Hackemeier helped to found and make so great a factor for usefulness—for it is there the services will be held.

So many details have to be arranged that the day will be a long one.

Mr. Hackemeier was superintendent of the home 33 years. He was the first superintendent, assuming office in 1888.

He has had a farm of 120 acres. It is said to be one of the best managed homes for children in the country. Its superintendent is well fitted for his post.

He was 72 years old and came to America from Germany when a child. He went to Chicago, then to St. Louis, working for King Co., selling clothing. Then he became a merchant on his own account, retiring to a farm in St. Louis County, where he made a good living as a farmer equal to his reputation as a merchant.

He became a assess and held other political offices, when he was selected for the work of the home when it was first organized.

He leaves a wife, Mary, born Pieper, and a son, Charles, of the Doerr & Hackemeier Glass Co., who was a member of St. Peter's Church. Fourteenth and Chestnut streets. Burial will be in St. Peter's Cemetery.

## Turf Exchange.

Draw of Wrecked Ship Rescued.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The steamship *Castor*, which arrived here today from Boston, was bound for Cuba. A crew of ten men of the schooner *Lyman N. Law*, Norfolk, for Boston. The Law was abandoned Jan. 21, eight miles southeast of

## WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The feature at the opening of the stock market was the heavy dealings in Pennsylvania and in the convertible bonds of the latter. First sales of Pennsylvania of the day were in the \$1000 bonds, converted with 15% on Saturday. The convertible bonds opened with a block of 200,000 sold at an advance of 15%. The subsequent sales in the day were very light. St. Louis & San Francisco advanced 14%, but the price changes otherwise were small and quite evenly divided between gains and losses.

Bulk operators took advantage of the small offerings and bid up several leaders aggressively for effect on the market.

Mr. Delavan & Fulton led off with a rise of 2% followed by People's Gas with a gain of 1%. Prices hardened a fraction after a sharp decline in the morning, however, rose over Saturday's close, after which the demand slackened.

The advance in the Erie was followed by the same in the New York & Erie general.

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Franklin, almost lifless. Rock Island preferred and Toledo, St. Louis & Western preferred advanced 14@14%. Pere Marquette lost 2% and International Power 7 points.

Chief May Come Here—  
Philadelphia, Feb. 2.—The stock market was good on the decline and rallies quickly resulted. In a number of instances prices advanced above the morning level and some stocks were up 10 points.

Union Pacific, Ontario & Western and Amalgamated gained over a point each, while General Electric fell 2@2%. The market was quiet and lower at noon. Pennsylvania fell below 150 and Sugar fell off a point. Dealing in Pennsylvania was very light, but did not vary much, while Pennsylvania remained heavy at the lowest.

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## Supply Your Want

Advertisements to appear in the NOON issue of the Daily Post-Dispatch must be received in this office on the PRECEDING day. Those advertisements received BEFORE 11:45 A. M. will be classified in the regular editions of the same day. Those received between 11:45 and 12:15 may or may not be classified, according to the varying possibilities of the day.

THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS—No advertisements received after 12 noon for the issues of those days.

SATURDAY NIGHT—Advertisements received up to 10:30 p. m. will be classified for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

## Supply Your Want

## FOR EXCHANGE.

One Cent a Word.  
NOTICE.—Real Estate advertisements are not accepted for this classified column.

HOUSE WANTED.—For exchange, first-class house, painted and papered, hanging for sale, 3454 Market.

THE NKX NAMED.—Exchange high-grade sewing machine for trunk or household furniture, 4547 A Delmar.

WANTED.—In drug store, King's highway and Suburban roads.

BOY WANTED.—Colored boy to help in kitchen of restaurant, 2047 Olive st.

BOYS WANTED.—50 boys 14 to 16 years old, Call Anheuser-Busch Bottling Dept.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted by practical, (long) business; good references; reasonable salary.

BOY WANTED.—To distribute circulars, Old Kentucky Restaurant, 1115 Locust st.

BOY WANTED.—In drug store, must be experienced, 1107 Easton.

BOY WANTED.—To work in messenger office, 2229 Chestnut st.

BOY WANTED.—To work in messenger office, place for Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, wages \$4.50; reference, Ad. 1000A Chambers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted by practical, (long) business; good references; reasonable salary.

BOY WANTED.—To work around house, 3454 Market.

BOY WANTED.—In drug store, must be experienced, 1107 Easton.

BOY WANTED.—To work in messenger office, 2229 Chestnut st.

BOY WANTED.—A small errand boy, Joseph Schell & Co., 110 N. 6th st.

BOY WANTED.—Bright active butching boy, good trade; good references; \$4.50 per month.

BOY WANTED.—To work around house, 3454 Market.

BOY WANTED.—In drug store, must be experienced, 1107 Easton.

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